

that the imagines have also the predaceous habit I was unable until July of last year to verify that suspicion. I can now record the fact that flies of this genus feed upon small insects, having taken a specimen in the act of devouring a male *Forcipomyia* (Ceratopogonidæ).

The species of *Psilopa* frequent foliage and are not uncommon upon flowers, especially milkweed, and I had not strongly suspected them of predacity. I observed this year one specimen suddenly attacked a small insect which it just as suddenly dropped. Examination proved the discarded prey to belong to the Thysanoptera and probably to be the common Thrips occurring on dandelion. I do not know why the insect was dropped but presume it was distasteful to the predator. In this connection it may be pertinent to mention that I have seen *Scatophaga furcata* pounce on and instantly discard specimens of *Anthocoris*, a bug having a most disagreeable odor. The small Thrips above mentioned is able to bite persons, as I know from experience.

THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF EUCHRYZIA. FEMALES.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, Glenndale, Md.

Based on the types.

Propodeum with a broad median area which is rugulose (distinctly more coarsely so in *similis*; not so in *maculipennis*), terminates in a line of large foveæ distad and which is distinctly wider than the scaly space between it and the lateral carina. Head and thorax densely, closely punctate, the abdomen finely scaly, segment 2 glabrous.

I. Wings hyaline or subhyaline. Postmarginal vein longer than the marginal.

Antennæ black with funicles 2-5 reddish brown; cephalic femora slightly swollen. Wings hyaline. Antennæ about as in *similis*.
hyalinipennis Ashmead.

II. Wings with a large, ovate fuscous blotch from the marginal vein or uniformly infuscated from the base of the marginal vein to the apex.

Wings infuscated from the base of the marginal vein to apex.
Postmarginal vein longer than the marginal.